Equal Rights

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Alys McKey Bryant

First woman to distinguish herself as a deep-sea diver. In addition to her submarine work, Mrs. Bryant has had a brilliant career as an aviator. She is a member of the National Woman's Party because she believes that women should enjoy Equal Rights not only in the air and water, but on dry land as well.

Equal Rights

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OBJECT OF THE WOMAN'S PARTY

The object of this organization shall be to secure for women complete equality with men under the law and in all human relationships.

THE LUCRETIA MOTT AMENDMENT
"Men and women shall have Equal Rights throughout the United States and every place subject to its jurisdiction."

"Congress shall have power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation."

[Senate Joint Resolution Number 52]
[House Joint Resolution Number 55]
Introduced in the Senate June 4, 1929, by Senator Gerald P. Nye, North Dakota.
Introduced in the House April 25, 1929, by Representative Frederick W. Magrady, Pennsylvania.

An Obvious Deduction

THE charge is often made by our opponents that the National Woman's Party is an organization made up of impractical idealists who for the sake of a theoretical principle called Equal Rights would blindly sacrifice the benefits implied in protective legislation for woman only. Time and again we have explained that the reason why we advocate Equal Rights as opposed to protection for women in industry is precisely because of the practical advantages of equal industrial rights to the self-supporting woman.

The entire program of the Equalitarians is based upon the assumption that no individual, man or woman, can be really free while he, or she, eats out of another's hand. All independence rests ultimately upon financial independence in a world where food, shelter and clothing are a sine qua non, and this being the case the tap root of Feminism springs from the untheoretical source of the pay envelope. If protection actually netted women more in dollars and cents and working conditions than Equal Rights could secure for them, Feminists, beyond a question, would stand for protection. But it doesn't, and that is the crux of the situation.

Over and over again we have reiterated these truisms, and as the years have passed proof upon proof has been added to the support of our "theory." The latest addition is an article entitled, "Are Women Workers Cheap"? which appears in the March issue of *Life and Labor Bulletin*. This article announces a forthcoming bulletin of the Women's Bureau, "Wages of Women in Thirteen States," analyses made and report written by Mary Elizabeth Pidgeon. That women workers are cheap to the point of despair, in spite of their protection in industry, is brought out by statistics that are indisputable.

The entire article is a most amazing commentary on the fact that a protected class is always an exploited class, but the writer nowhere draws this obvious deduction.

The Unstable Sex

ONE of the most difficult feats of the human intellect is to bring facts into proper relation with hypotheses. This is more particularly the case whenever questions involving the common humanity of the two sexes arise. People's minds are literally littered with hypotheses concerning women. They are so full up to the brim with notions that women are weaker than men, more emotional than men, less reliable than men, and so on, that there isn't a crack or a cranny left where a fact can find a foothold. But facts are facts just the same and will eventually run out the hypothesis of the inferiority of women just as the shape of the planet has turned spherical in spite of the strong arguments of the early churchmen.

The *Daily Missoulian* of March 21, in an article entitled, "Women Employes," achieves the truly human task of giving facts priority. We reprint the article in full as being of uncommon interest to Feminists:

"Charges that women employes are 'unstable'—that is, that they do not stick to their jobs as well as men—are apparently unjustified, according to statistical studies made by Harry Dexter Kitson for the *Woman's Home Companion*. The studies also tend to show that married women make better employes than single ones. A survey of the saleswomen in an important department store indicated that 50 per cent. of them were married. Figures of sales and other records of the two groups proved that the married saleswomen were better assets to the store than the unmarried ones. They sold more goods, were more regular in attendance, and maintained better health than the single girls. These conditions, Mr. Kitson believes, also obtain in other lines of work.

"As to 'stability,' an investigation was made in the office of a large insurance company. Comparison was made between men and women employes with respect to the length of time they remained with the firm. Records showed that the women stayed longer than the men. Similar results were obtained in a large financial house, where the ratio of resignation was found to be 32 per cent. lower among women than among men.

"Another investigation into the alleged instability of women was made in the field of education. Taking teachers, male and female, in the State of New York, records were examined to determine the number who resigned during the course of a year. If there is anything that irritates a superintendent of schools and disrupts a school system it is the resignation of a teacher in the middle of the school year. During the year studied, 14 per cent. of the women teachers committed this breach of contract or etiquette, while 16 per cent. of the men did so."

Alys McKey Bryant

OF the pioneer aviators who made aviation history eighteen or twenty years ago, few remain to tell the story of those early days. One of these is Alys McKey Bryant, who was the first woman on the Pacific Coast to enter the field of aeronautics some nineteen years ago. "The majority of those valiant pioneers are long ago turned to dust, but their struggles and efforts to make flying practical and safe have not been in vain," Mrs. Bryant declares, "and were it possible for them to return to the activities of present-day aviation they would surely feel repaid for the material aid they gave and the sacrifice they made in the development of the aeronautic industry."

Mrs. Bryant commenced her work in aeronautics in the late summer of 1912 and spent ten active years, several of them in purely mechanical lines of this work. Nine weeks after she and John Milton Bryant, San Francisco aviator, were married, he met instant death while flying for the Prince of Wales at Victoria, British Columbia.

On Friday, June 13, 1913, Mrs. Bryant carried the first airplane newspaper route of fifty morning papers from Portland, Oregon, to Vancouver, Washington. She was the first woman to fly in the Pacific Northwest, and the first to fly in Canada; that part of America being the scene of much happiness and success for her as well as of the greatest tragedy of her life. A few weeks after losing her husband, she returned to her flying; and during the following years kept close contact with everything pertaining to aeronautics.

For ten years Mrs. Bryant was actively engaged in aviation; and at present is writing a series of articles on aviation as she knew and lived it, to be published at an early date in a well-known magazine. She is a new member of the National Woman's Party, and no member is better qualified to speak from actual experience on the necessity for Equal Rights for women in all phases of competitive work. "During the World War, when almost every field of enterprise was open to women, there still remained that antagonistic feeling toward women who had the courage and ability to invade the stronghold of man's domain; and while conditions are greatly changed today, the barriers are not down," Mrs. Bryant says. "Until such time as the brains and ability of women are recognized as being equal to those of men, we cannot rest on our oars."

In addition to her brilliant record in aeronautics, Mrs. Bryant has had a successful career in deep-sea diving, being the first woman so to distinguish herself.

Governors Give Stand on Equality in Industry

OF the fourteen replies received from Governors of States to Mrs. Harvey W. Wiley's telegram of March 2 protesting against legislation designed to throw women out of work by labor laws or regulations based on the sex of the worker rather than on the nature of the work, not one has expressed a belief in such legislation and a few have pledged their opposition to any measures discriminating against women.

Mrs. Wiley's telegram, sent following the March 1 meeting of the National Woman's Party at Alva Belmont House in Washington to protest against the dismissal of women, but not men, from night work in Southern textile mills, follows:

"National Woman's Party calls your attention to nationwide effort to throw women out of night work and otherwise to handicap them by legislation or regulation restricting their conditions of labor but not those of their men competitors. We urge you to oppose every such effort in your own State. Women work because of economic necessity and should have equal opportunity with men to get and hold a job."

Governor Arthur Seligman of New Mexico replied in a letter dated March 5:

"Permit me to acknowledge receipt of your telegram of the second instant, relative to legislation restricting women. I am fully in accord with your thought that women should have equal opportunity with men."

Governor William H. Murray of Oklahoma, under date of March 3, said:

"Replying to your telegram of March 2, in which you say National Woman's Party desire to stop effort to throw women out of work and otherwise to handicap them by legislation and request me to stop the same in this State. Replying to same I have to say that I do not know of any such effort in this State.

Congratulations From Our President

Paris (VII), France
9, rue Monsieur

March 9, 1931.

Mrs. Harvey Wiley,
2345 Ashmead Place,
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mrs. Wiley:

Just a line to congratulate you and all of those who helped you accomplish the passage of our nationality bill.

We have watched every step that you have taken in this matter with the greatest interest and anxiety, and I am overjoyed to think of the great success you have had in Washington. I do not know what the Woman's Party would do without the able workers in Washington and elsewhere. It seems that we are getting on, but only because of the great ability, determination and energy of those who have all our work in hand.

Yours sincerely,
(Signed) ALVA E. BELMONT.

"We have made a rule that where married women have husbands earning enough to support their family that such women should be displaced and that women in needy circumstances take the positions. We do this in order to get as many persons provided for around in these distressful times, but no proposition is made to enact the same into law. I think I understand your position and I can agree with you."

Governor Doyle E. Carlton of Florida replied on March 3:

"I have your telegram of the third.

"While the problem to which you refer has not developed in Florida, it will be my purpose to see that Florida women workers have equal opportunity in every respect."

Governor John Pollard of Virginia wired on March 3:

"No laws restricting night work for women in Virginia. Equal opportunity with men afforded them with regulations for both."

The Virginia Governor made public Mrs. Wiley's telegram and his reply, with considerable publicity for equality in industry resulting.

Governors Philip F. La Follette of Wisconsin and Lamartine G. Hardaman of Georgia replied acknowledging receipt of the telegram, stating no definite stand on the question, and pledging "thoughtful consideration" to the question of equality in industrial legislation.

Governor Huey P. Long of Louisiana replied that he knew of no such attempts in his State, and pointed out that the legislature would not meet again until the second Monday in May, 1932.

Governor Albert C. Ritchie of Maryland replied on March 4:

"I received your telegram of March 2nd relative to legislation discriminating against women. I have not been informed that any measures of this kind have been introduced in the Maryland Legislature."

Governor William G. Conley of West Virginia replied on the day he received the telegram:

"Your telegram of today is received, with reference to proposed legislation concerning night work for women. The matter will have my careful consideration when the legislation is presented to me for consideration.

"I am glad to have your views."

The secretaries to the Governors of Michigan, Ohio, Illinois, Alabama and South Carolina, replied, acknowledging receipt of the telegrams and saying that they had been placed before the Governors for their consideration. Governor White of Ohio asked that his secretary, A. C. Crouse, inform Mrs. Wiley that he knew of no such legislation in Ohio.

They Want to Know More About N. W. P.

THE February 9 radio broadcast of the National Woman's Party has brought numerous letters to the National Broadcasting Company in New York City asking that more radio addresses be given on the work of the National Woman's Party for Equal Rights.

Many of the letters said that the Woman's Party talk was all too short, that there was insufficient information on its work, that the listeners wanted to know more about it.

Katherine Simms of New York City, after commenting, "What we want to know is, what is the Woman's Party doing?" said:

"The Woman's Party is the best friend women have and one good use the radio can be put to is to let the Woman's Party talk often and long to the women of the United States. Women are one-half of the population and the talks they need most are the ones the Woman's Party can give them."

Ada L. Sherwin of Batavia, New York, wrote that hundreds of women in her city had lost their jobs when the Mastick law was passed in 1929 and could not get work. She asked more information on what the Woman's Party is doing to keep women from being thrown out of work.

"The depression added to that (the Mastick law) leaves the position of women here most deplorable. If they are really a 'Woman's Party' they should be interested in women's work. I hope to hear more from them in future," Miss Sherwin wrote.

Frank J. Gibbons of Advertising Typographers, Inc., New York City, wrote:

"The broadcast over WJZ last night, by the National Woman's Party, gave very little about that organization. What there was of it sounded good. They seem to be working for the complete emancipation of women. Since that would necessarily mean the emancipation of men, it seems to me important that we heard more from that party from time to time."

Ella M. Sherwin of the Women's Equal Opportunity League, Brooklyn, long a staunch advocate of equality in industry, said in a long letter to the broadcasting company:

"More talks by members of the Woman's Party would be appreciated and would be really educational, since that is one woman's organization that knows exactly what it wants and never gets entangled with side issues. Information disseminated by it is always thoroughly reliable."

Arthur R. Rice of New York City, like many of the other "fans," complained of the shortness of the Woman's Party broadcast, expressed the hope that more would be heard from the party over the radio soon, and commented that he understood the Woman's Party occasionally broadcast in the afternoons but that men listeners are unable to hear afternoon programs.

J. F. Castellano of Brooklyn wrote:

"The Woman's National Party didn't tell much about what they want in their talk last night. If they want to be independent of men we men would like to find it out and help them.

"Why not put on a good long speech by them some night and let us see what it is all about? Give 'em the air.

"We can't listen to music all the time, so we might as well hear something from a woman. We can shut off when we want to."

Mollie Maloney of New York City complained that "it was just too bad that Miss Younger did not have the lion's share of the time," commenting that what Miss Younger had to say "was a pleasant surprise to working women who listened in."

"What the Woman's Party is trying to do is a matter for action by us working women," she continued. "The Woman's Party is the organization that is doing more for women than any other in all the world and we ought to hear from them oftener over the radio. Working women especially need their talks."

Urges Women to Oppose Protection

"LEARN how to loaf—and unite in opposing any protective legislation based on sex!"

Prof. Sarka Hrbkova of New York City, former resident of Cedar Rapids, gave this double-headed warning to two hundred members and guests of the Business and Professional Women's Club meeting on March 4 at the Chamber of Commerce, Cedar Rapids, Iowa:

"Women have no idea of how to take leisure," complained the speaker. "We do not know how to loaf, possibly because we have been driving ourselves for so many years because of our own ambition or because of home responsibilities. We haven't learned that adorable virtue of idleness."

As an illustration of how to loaf, Prof. Hrbkova cited the advice of Dr. Olga Stastny of Omaha, former leader in Near East Relief work, who declared that women who wish to do bigger and better things in a business way must learn to loaf like a man—with her feet on the desk and completely relaxed. This, she explained, helps to relieve the strain on the heart.

"Women need to take leisure. It is very important," insisted Prof. Hrbkova.

During her talk, the speaker cited many instances of inequality for women as compared to men under the laws of the nation and of various States as they now exist—despite the fact that women have been granted "equal suffrage." There are more than sixty points of inequality covered by law governing woman's right to earn a livelihood, public service, marriage, property and nationality rights, she declared.

So-called protective legislation such as minimum hour and wage regulations affecting women only and enacted by men voting for the laws through mistaken sense of chivalry, Prof. Hrbkova said, have resulted in many women losing their positions or being forced to surrender to men the jobs that brought them larger incomes.

Harvard University, she cited, discharged twenty scrub women, some of whom had worked for the institution for thirty-three years and lesser periods, and replaced them with men because legislation required higher pay for women than the wage asked by the men.

Women working in cafes and restaurants in New York, she added, were legislated out of the night work when tips, considered the real source of income, are most generous.

Laws of Ohio, she cited, bar women from sixteen or more occupations.

Women, she added, are barred from taxi driving, yet in New Jersey where women drive thirty-three and a third per cent of all the cars in the State they have caused only one per cent of the accidents. And nationally, women driving twenty-five per cent of the cars, have figured in but six per cent. of the motor accidents of last year.

In New York and twenty-five other States, Prof. Hrbkova said, women are disqualified from jury service—yet they have been given the right to vote. And various universities refuse degrees to women, among them being Columbia, which permits women to take its law courses, yet refuses them a degree.

Women in India

MRS. VALENTINE WINTERS gathered many women of her home city, Dayton, Ohio, in her home on March 11 to hear Dr. Kalidas Nag, H.A. (Calcutta), D.Litt. (Paris), tell of the work and position of women in India. Mrs. Winters is a member of the National Council of the National Woman's Party.

Dr. Nag gave a glowing account of the contribution of women to Indian progress and surprised most of his hearers with information which revealed the importance of the offices to which women are chosen in India.

Far from being an exclusively purdah country, India gives to those women whom she does recognize publicly distinct honor. Within the short period of fifty years progress has been made from seclusion to the point at which an Indian woman stood, unveiled, before the Prime Minister of England at the late Indian conference, and astonished him with her gift of oratory.

Dr. Nag gave to the Indian women credit for saving the nation from starvation within the past century—not by what they have written or done in public places, but by the production of food. Now they are extending their contribution. The taking of the first collegiate degree by an Indian woman became the subject of a poet's ode; the giving of a medical degree to Dr. Riddi, deputy president of the legislative council of Madras, was thought worthy of the firing of a gun salute.

Heretofore little girls of the wealthy have been sent to England to be educated, "to be civilized." The result is that they learn English and French before they learn their native vernaculars. The tragedies have again and again occurred of women filled with the spirit of India being unable to express it in Bengali for all their exceptional articulateness in English.

Mme. Naidu is an instance of this linguistic incongruity. Filled with feeling for India, a great orator and poet, she finds her fluidity of expression in English, even though she writes of the Indian masses.

She organized the All-India Woman's Congress and was elected unanimously to its presidency. Dr. Annie Besant, though an Englishwoman, has also been president of this body, having been one of the most ardent of India's champions. Mme. Naidu also served her country well in the colonies of South Africa, working for her maltreated countrymen there.

Two Indian women, rulers of native States, have also been outstanding in their attitude toward education. The Begum of Bhopal, a Mohammedan, and the Maharani of Travancore, a Hindu, have both introduced free, compulsory education in their States, something that the British have not yet done in theirs.

Gandhi's lieutenants in the Nationalist movement have been women.

Dr. Nag's remarks agreed with a statement that Mme. Naidu made to Mrs. Valentine Winters, when the two were attending a conference together in Washington a year ago. The remark was to the effect that those women who had gained recognition in India were given a real recognition and an amount of real respect and responsibility that United States women were yet far from attaining.

Woman Legislator Wins Hard Fight

THE Lincoln (Nebraska) *Star* gives credit to a woman member of the Legislature for winning, after a hard battle, a measure desired for the advancement of education in Nebraska.

The *Star* said in a recent issue:

"Persistence of a plucky woman legislator, State Representative Musser of Rushville won out Thursday morning in one of the hardest battles that has taken place during the present session and brought a hard-earned victory, without a single vote to spare, in the passage of her bill, H. R. 239, authorizing the investment of State school funds in bonds issued for financing construction of dormitories and student boarding and lodging houses at the University of Nebraska and the four State normal schools.

"Herself the mother of two girls attending the university, and realizing the need of better housing facilities there, Mrs. Musser has centered her efforts largely on getting this measure through the Legislature. The bill has encountered strong opposition all along the line, having been once referred back to the Committee on School Lands and Funds after it was partially considered by the House. It went through committee of the whole several days ago by a slender margin.

"Antagonists of the bill had organized to defeat it on third reading, and on the initial vote Thursday morning it lacked four votes of the 51 needed for passage. The roll call showed 47 in its favor and 33 against, with several members absent and a number in their seats, but not voting.

"Mrs. Musser was prepared for this eventuality, and she immediately asked for a call of the House to bring in absentees. For half an hour or more she stood near the chief clerk's desk checking every additional vote as it was recorded and keeping tab on the total. When opponents of H. R. 239 began lobbying among their fellow-members to swing votes away from it, Mrs. Musser asked and secured enforcement of the rule which requires them to be in their own seats when third reading is in progress.

"At one time, when the total for the bill reached 51, Mrs. Musser moved that the call of the House be raised. Later, Representative Cushing changed his vote from 'aye' to 'no' in protest against the activity of Representative Bishop on the floor on behalf of the bill. That threw the house into deadlock again, and another call of the House was demanded by Mrs. Musser.

"While waiting on the sergeant-at-arms to round up absentees in the legislative lounging room and elsewhere, the fate of the bill hung in the balance ,with the House becoming restive and impatient over the delay. However, Mrs. Musser stayed at her post and rallied enough support at all times to keep the call in effect.

"Representative Karl Kehm, a friend of the bill, was sent for at his hotel, having arisen late and not yet had his breakfast. He responded to the summons and hurried to the capitol; but before his arrival Mr. Cushing changed back to the 'aye' side and put the bill over. Kehm arrived after the result had been announced and while the House was voting on another bill.

"All these occurrences took place following the bill's failure to pass with the emergency clause, which required 67 votes. The first call of the House was for the purpose of mustering 51 votes so as to insure a second roll call on the bill with the emergency clause stricken out. Under the rules a less number than 51 would have killed it for good.

"Defeat again loomed when, on the succeeding roll call, only 50 votes were counted for the bill, while 40 were recorded in the negative.

After Representative Randall added his vote to the 'aye' column Mr. Cushing changed to 'no' and prolonged the agony 10 or 15 minutes . Meanwhile, Mrs. Musser continued to act as generalissimo of her forces and kept the status quo in force until Cushing relented and went back to his first alignment.

"The final vote was 51 to 41. Throughout the whole siege two of the House Republican leaders, Messrs. Curry and C. L. Jones, declined to vote. Mrs. Musser remained at the front, repeatedly insisting that the rules be enforced.

"The House showed its appreciation of her grit with a burst of applause when she took her seat after the fight was won.

"The other two women members, Mrs. Mabel Gillespie and Dr. Claire E. Owens, voted against the bill. Once during the deadlock Mrs. Musser demanded that Mrs. Gillespie be compelled to take her seat, which the latter did."

Mississippi Chairman Protests Inequalities

ELLEN PHELPS CRUMP of Nitta Yuma, chairman of the Mississippi State Branch of the National Woman's Party, took up the cudgels for equality of opportunity in industry in connection with the present campaign to oust women from work, in the guise of "welfare," in order to give jobs to men.

In a letter dated March 8, written to the *Cotton Trade Journal* of New Orleans, Louisiana, Mrs. Crump made the following strong and pertinent comment on the situation:

"I note in your issue of the 28th, February, the discussion of night work for women in the cotton mills.

"Regardless of the reason of the separate mill owners for operating their mills at night, the laborer, man or woman, must not lose sight of the value to themselves of their right to work where and when it best suits their necessities and wishes. . .

"Whether it be a man or a woman the laborer should jealously preserve the right to work where and when according to their necessities and wishes, and remember that a law that protects them from any work, also, bars them from that same work. Laws have no soul.

"It is just as reasonable that a woman or man be allowed to exercise their own right of choice as to whether they work at night for a living as it is that their more fortune-favored fellow men or women exercise their right to dance all night or sit at a bridge or poker table in a social game.

"The unvarnished fact is that both 'work' and, sometimes, even, 'swet' over their work with the difference at the end in favor of the laborer who has his pay check while the social slave often is without his. But both must either 'sit in at the game' or, stay out.

"There is nothing humanitarian in keeping women out of night work (as night work) and forcing them to work twice as hard all the day from dawn to dark. Changes brought about through discriminating against women in occupations are as radical and unfavorable as would be to take women away from tending a loom for part of the night and forcing her to make a living by plowing all day, after making her get up before daybreak and cook the breakfast and lunch and then, at dark, milk the cows and cook supper.

"The sole object of this agitation about night work for women is to take away from women their jobs and give them to men, regardless of justness.

"The National Woman's Party has been espousing the cause of women so discriminated against in business. The campaign against such discrimination is now international in scope and I believe worth considering. The National Woman's Party believes in Equal Rights for men as well as for women. This means the rights of each man and woman to work where and when it best suits their necessities and wishes."

Press Comment

Jury Service for Women

The Post, Bridgeport, Conn., March 15, 1931.

THE debate over jury service for women is agitating the Legislatures of both Connecticut and New York State. In the latter commonwealth the bar association seems bitterly opposed to the admission of the weaker sex (so called by courtesy) to jury duty. In Connecticut the bills (which have now been introduced regularly for five sessions) produced a greater show of favor than in previous years.

Men who are eligible for jury service look upon it for the most part, not as a privilege, but as a disagreeable duty to be evaded whenever possible. Some of the women who are excluded as a sex feel that they are deprived of a right thereby. The restoration of this theoretical privilege and the removal of an equally theoretical disability from their sex is the object of the jury bills which are sponsored by the National Woman's Party and the League of Women Voters.

The fact that one person does not care to exercise a certain right is not a good reason for depriving some other person of that right. None the less, it is a fact that the greatest obstacle to jury service for women in those States which do not now allow it is the prevailing opinion that the great majority of women do not want it. Another argument sometimes advanced is the theory that women will need protection from the sordidness of some kinds of testimony and will be governed by their emotions rather than their judgment in many cases.

However, in Ohio, to name one State where women have jury service, neither of these conclusions seems to be borne out.

Women jurors have listened without turning a hair to testimony of the most sordid nature, and have not hesitated to bring in first-degree murder verdicts in spite of appeals to their emotions.

At that they could not be more emotional than some sentimental male jurors who are incapable of convicting a pretty woman of any offense, no matter how obvious her guilt. A little leaven of the opposite sex might bring real justice in a higher percentage of jury cases.

Woman's Work Set Her Free

The State, Columbia, S. C., March 9, 1931.

MAN'S rise from the primitive has been a story of struggle. Fighting, scrambling. What for?

To be independent. First of the great enemies of hunger, thirst, wild beasts; to be free to dwell where he wanted, to live by any occupation he might choose. Then to be free of the overlordship of temporal and spiritual oppressors. An age-long struggle for economic, social, political and religious independence.

Woman, of course, shared with him in the struggle of humanity to rise from low beginnings. Somewhere in the ages, though, she got caught in a backwater, and independence for women lagged. She became the possession of man. His was the master's voice in home, society, government, religion. He bade; she obeyed. For ages, for centuries, until she bought her freedom.

Yes, bought it. For the clank of coin in her wage envelope rang the liberty bell for woman.

With economic independence assurd she claimed and won the right to be educated, to manage her own property, to work where and at what she chose, to marry or not as she wished, to be a full partner in marriage, to share rights in her children, and to have a voice in government.

Agitators there were for all of these rights and privileges, the leaders who voiced the wish and need. But it was the swelling army of working women, women who no longer needed to ask for a living, who made the wish a fact.

Back in the mainstream once more, woman moves forward with man toward that high aim of the race, to be free, to be master of its destiny.

The New Republic, March 18, 1931.

CREDIT is largely due to Mr. Henry P. Kendall, textile manufacturer and management expert, for the movement now under way in the cotton-textile industry to abolish night work for women. He suggested the policy with a double-barreled object: to accomplish the reform itself and to restrict over-production. Members of the Cotton Textile Institute decided to put the policy into effect when 75 per cent. of the companies had indicated their adherence to it. More than this proportion have now agreed, and the experiment will therefore be tried. It re-

mains to be seen whether the competition of the mills which did not agree will destroy the policy. Though this is an advance, so far as it goes, it seems trifling in relation to social and industrial needs. What is to become of the women who are displaced? Will they be offered employment in the daytime? And if so, what about the curtailment of production? How can the industry offer high enough wages so that women who have family duties need not work in the mills, if they do not wish to do so? And if the welfare of the industry demands restriction of output and reduction of labor forces, what efforts are being made to find other means of livlihood for those who are not needed in cotton?

Feminist Notes

Sportswomen

WOMEN seem to be coming into their own in the field of sport.

Thula Geelan of McCall, Idaho, defeated six masculine mushers when her dog team won the gruelling 60-mile dog derby from Lake Tahoe across the Sierra mountains. Her victory brought her $450 and the coveted Marco Hellman trophy.

And Vera McGinnis won the Coronado Town Plate at a recent race at Agua Caliente.

Unemployment in England

THE VOTE reports a steady increase in the number of unemployed women in England. The latest figures available are those for December 29, 1930, which show 623,209 women and 57,192 girls registered as unemployed on that date, compared with 291,722 women and 36,076 girls a year before.

The Vote comments:

"Parliament reassembles on January 20 and we hope that the women members of Parliament will closely question the Government as to what it proposes to do to find employment for over 680,000 women and girls. It is quite clear that domestic service cannot absorb them. Is the Government prepared to give unemployed women any chance of work on the land in this country? Have members of the Government thought out any plans during the Christmas recess to provide work for unemployed women?"

Postmistress

THE VOTE (England) reports that Elsie M. Tostevin has been admitted to the administrative class in the post office following her success in the recent examination for Class I of the Civil Service. This examination lasted a month and is considered the most exacting in the world.

It is said to be the first time that a woman has won the right to be even considered for the post of permanent secretary of the post office and chief adviser to the Postmaster-General.

And from Turkey comes word that Server Ali Hanoum has been appointed Postmaster-General of Stamboul and thus becomes the first woman in the world to occupy such a post.

The Irish dramatist, George Bernard Shaw, prophesied such an appointment in 1980 in his play, "The Applecart," but Turkey beat Shaw and the rest of the world.

Equality in the Church

LACK of opposition, or perhaps it was lack of interest, aided women of Switzerland in securing a further equality with men.

The seven Protestant parishes of the city of Berne presented to the male electors a new rule conferring an extension of rights in parish matters to women, making them equal with the men.

Fearing to excite too much opposition, the Feminists abstained from active propaganda, and the men showed little interest. Very few troubled to attend the parish assembly. For instance, only 27 out of 1,580 electors in the Cathedral Parish voted, and the extension of rights was unanimously adopted.

Norwegian M. P.'s

FOR the first time since Norwegian women were granted the vote, they have elected two women to Parliament. Augusta Stang of Oslo and Dr. Signe Swensson of Trondhjem are the two successful candidates.

News from the Field

Miss Riegel Visits Headquarters

ELLA RIEGEL, legislative chairman for Pennsylvania, was a guest at Alva Belmont House for several days, consulting with Burnita S. Matthews on legislation concerning Equal Rights now pending before the Pennsylvania Legislature.

New Jersey Branch Opposes Dower Bills

BILLS introduced by Assemblyman Siracusa in the New Jersey Legislature to postpone attachment of dower and courtesy rights until after the death of a spouse are being opposed by the New Jersey State Branch of the National Woman's Party. The Women's Republican Club has also protested against the measures. The author of the bills has said that no action is expected on them, according to the Newark *Evening News*.

Burnita Shelton Matthews wrote to Leila Enders, chairman of the New Jersey Branch of the Woman's Party, analyzing the measures as follows:

"The purpose of these bills is to restrict the dower rights of the surviving husband or wife of a deceased person. At the present time the widow is entitled to dower in the lands her deceased husband died possessed of and in the lands he deeded away during his lifetime without her signature to the deed. The widower has the same rights in the real estate of his deceased wife. These bills take away something. They would deny the right of the widow and widower to dower in the lands which the deceased consort deeded away in his lifetime by a deed signed only by such deceased consort. Should these bills pass a widow and widower would not get dower or courtesy in any real estate except that which the deceased consort owned at death, and, of course, the deceased consort while alive could deed it all away with the intent of depriving the surviving consort of his or her interest."

Miss Enders points out that the Summers acts and the Siracusa bills present two different standards of equality, but that the New Jersey Branch of the Party prefers the existing standard.

"Ordinarily the wife does the work of the household and the multitude of tasks incident to the care of the children," she said. "Her contribution of ability and labor in the home is frequently worth as much as the husband's wages, yet under the law she does not own with him the property thus accumulated by their mutual efforts. Only in case she outlives him is she entitled even to dower in his estate. The New Jersey Branch does not favor House 323 and House 329 because they would take from a woman all power to preserve her dower rights should the husband elect to give away his real estate during his lifetime, and that is true even as to property which she has by her own industry helped him to acquire."

Name Bill Killed

THE fact that the maiden name of a married woman may have a definite value in a political campaign was brought out at a hearing held March 16 before the Legislative Committee on Election Laws on a bill of Representative Marion C. Burrows of Massachusetts to allow the use of the maiden name by women candidates.

Representative Burrows declared that the name under which one is elected to

office has a property value and that the laws of the middle ages with respect to women are now obsolete. She said she did not believe there was a man in the room who would not change his name if it conflicted with his political aspirations. She declared that if a woman office holder marries and is unable to use the name she is best known by, she would have difficulty in convincing the voters she is the same person.

Roma N. Hawkins, executive secretary of the Massachusetts Branch of the National Woman's Party, emphasized the fact that the purpose of a name is for identification. The name of a woman in political office stands for her capabilities, her personality and her achievements. It is her personal trade-mark. If she changes it by marriage and uses her married name, that does not signify the same person to the voters. In the matter of passports the State Department has ruled that a married woman may have her passport issued in her maiden name, provided she is so known. Today if Calvin Coolidge's articles should be signed John Coolidge, they would lose much of their present value.

Representative Mary L. Barrows declared that while it was a technical point under discussion, it was very important for women going into political life.

Representative Emma E. Brigham was also recorded in favor.

Whitfield Tuck and James F. Eagan, former Boston election commissioner, opposed. Mr. Eagan said it was a ridiculous bill in that the police listing now eliminates the name of a single woman who has married since the previous registration.

Secretary of State Frederick W. Cook said he had no objection to the bill.

The committee reported favorably on the bill, but it was killed at the second hearing, March 19, by the Senate, where it was first presented.

Mrs. Hilles to Paris

FLORENCE BAYARD HILLES of Delaware, member of the National Council of the National Woman's Party, has been appointed the Party's delegate to the International Conference on the World Economic Crisis, to be held in Paris on April 14-16, under the auspices of the Women's International League for Peace and Freedom. The questions involved in economic depressions and means of stabilizing industry and trade will be discussed.

Workers to Confer

NATIONAL WOMAN'S PARTY workers will confer at national headquarters, Alva Belmont House, in Washington, D. C., some time in May. The date and call for the conference will be announced by the National Council later. The recent Philadelphia and Boston conferences have discussed national and regional problems of interest to all women, particularly those who earn their own living, while the coming conference of organizers, officers and workers for the organization throughout the country will work out means of combatting the efforts to oust working women, methods of enlarging the Party's work, and ways of bringing Equal Rights between men and women everywhere.

TWO MILLION DOLLAR FUND

Treasurer's Report

LAURA BERRIEN, *Treasurer*
R. E. HAYCOCK, *Auditor*

RECEIPTS collected by National Headquarters, December 7, 1912, to December 31, 1930, $1,864,768.05.

Contributions, membership and other receipts, January 1, 1931, to February 28, 1931:

Miss Teresa Amadeo, Porto Rico	$3.00
Mrs. Grace D. Ayer, D. C.	1.00
Miss Bertha Bass, R. I.	3.00
Mrs. O. H. P. Belmont, Paris, France	5,000.00
Miss Agnes M. Brown, D. C.	3.00
Miss Hallie Brown, D. C.	1.00
Mrs. Alys McKey Bryant, D. C.	1.00
Mrs. Anna M. Cook, D. C.	2.00
Miss Eva McIntosh Davidson, D. C.	1.00
Miss Jessie Dell, D. C.	50.00
Dr. Anna Bartsch Dunne, D. C.	3.00
Miss Lavinia Dock, Pa.	10.00
Miss Kathleen Goff, N. Y.	3.00
Miss Margaret A. Hayden, Md.	1.00
Miss Grace Whitney Huntington, D. C.	3.00
Miss Alice T. Jenkins, D. C.	1.00
Miss J. S. Jennings, D. C.	3.00
Mrs. William Kent, Calif. (Pledge to Equal Rights)	200.00
Dr. Laurette Kress, D. C.	1.00
Mrs. George A. Leurs, D. C.	1.00
Miss Margaret Leurs, D. C.	1.00
Mrs. Louise Streeter Warren Martin, D. C.	10.00
Mrs. Alice Matthews, D. C.	10.00
Miss Esther B. McLaughlin, N. Y.	2.00
Mrs. Grace H. Miller, D. C.	10.00
Miss Ruth P. Miller, D. C.	1.00
Mrs. Albert F. Muhse, D. C.	3.00
Miss Emma F. Mulloy, D. C.	1.00
Mrs. Elizabeth Pangle, D. C.	1.00
Miss Alice Paul, N. J. (Pledge for Equal Rights)	50.00
Mrs. Harry Moore Payne, D. C.	1.00
Mrs. Clara S. Peetz, D. C.	1.00
Mrs. Stephen Pell, N. Y.	100.00
Mrs. Anne V. Phillips, Md.	1.00
Mrs. R. C. Roark, D. C.	1.00
Mrs. Anne Huntington Scott, D. C.	10.00
Mrs. Marion Shawen, D. C.	1.00
Miss Louise Silcox, N. Y.	5.00
Miss Dolly M. Stone, D. C.	1.00
Mrs. Lillian F. Thompson, N. J.	1.00
Mrs. Drian Tomboulian, N. Y.	3.00
Mrs. Evelyn Wainwright, D. C.	10.00
Miss Hattie Walford, N. J.	1.00
Mrs. Harvey W. Wiley, D. C.	20.00
Mrs. Mary M. Willis, D. C.	2.00
California Branch, Headquarters share of dues for following members (all in excess of 25 cents kept by Branch):	
Mrs. W. S. Alderton,	.25
Miss Eleanor Lawlor	.25
Miss Alice Park	.25
Miss Dora E. Powell	.25
Colorado Branch, Headquarters share of dues for following members (all in excess of 25 cents kept by Branch):	
Miss Eva Ammen, Colorado	.25
Miss Mathilde Ammen	.25
Mrs. Cora B. Ashton	.25
Mrs. Minnie Carley	.25
Mrs. Nellie R. Crissey,	2.25
Mrs. Metta S. Davis	.25
Mrs. Claude Elder	.25
Mrs. W. H. Evans	.25
Mrs. Rowena D. Graves	.25
Mrs. Eleanor Hanington	.25
Miss May Howbert	.25
Mrs. Louise F. Lusk	2.25
Mrs. Clara Meserney	.25
Miss Louise Montfort	.25
Miss Jennie Peterson	.25
Mrs. Lena M. Richey	.25
Dr. M. Ethelyn Staines	.25
Dr. J. Louise Smith	.25
Mrs. Harry L. Stroupe	.25
Mrs. Ruth E. Welborn	.25
Missouri Branch, Headquarters share of dues for following members (all in excess of 25 cents kept by Branch):	
Mrs. E. D. Baldwin	.25
Mrs. Elwood Bradbury	.25
Mrs. Faith Bradfield	.25
Mrs. Ira Cheney	.25
Mrs. Myrtle Cloudsley	.25
Mrs. Frank L. Delmaine	.25
Mrs. Tira Forrow	.25
Mrs. F. C. Glenn	.25
Mrs. Phillip Hahn	.25
Mrs. R. B. Hastings	.25
Mrs. Hunter	.25
Mrs. George Metcalf	.25
Mrs. J. L. Lantz,	.25
Mrs. E. La Brash	.25
Mrs. Lydia Meyer	.25
Mrs. Minor	.25
Mrs. H. J. Morgan	.25
Mrs. A. D. Mueller	.25
Mrs. Perrin	.25
Mrs. L. B. Potter	.25
Mrs. Homer Rochild	.25
Mrs. M. E. Rutland	.25
Mrs. E. W. Slusher	.25
Mrs. Ella B. Tuller	.25
Mrs. Marion West	.25
New York Branch, Headquarters share of dues for following members (all in excess of 25 cents kept by Branch):	
Miss Gertrude Clegan	.25
Mrs. L. V. Goriansky	.25
Prof. Sarka B. Hrbkova	.25
Mrs. Loriena W. Precht	.25
South Carolina Branch, contribution	5.00
Rent	739.60
Sale of literature	4.60
Refund on telephone	13.80
Total receipts, January 1, 1931, to February 28, 1931	$6,315.75
Total receipts, December 7, 1912, to February 28, 1931	$1,871,083.80

STATEMENT OF THE OWNERSHIP, MANAGEMENT, CIRCULATION, ETC., REQUIRED BY THE ACT OF CONGRESS OF AUGUST 24, 1912.

Of EQUAL RIGHTS, published weekly at Baltimore, Md., for April 1, 1931.

State of Maryland) ss.
City of Baltimore)

Before me, a Notary Public, in and for the State and county aforesaid, personally appeared Dora G. Ogle, who, having been duly sworn according to law, deposes and says that she is the Business Manager of EQUAL RIGHTS, and that the following is, to the best of her knowledge and belief, a true statement of the ownership, management (and if a daily paper, the circulation), etc., of the aforesaid publication for the date shown in the above caption, required by the Act of August 24, 1912, embodied in Section 443, Postal Laws and Regulations, printed on the reverse of this form, to wit:

1. That the names and addresses of the publisher, editor, managing editor and business managers are:

Publisher, National Woman's Party, 19 West Chase street, Baltimore, Md.

Editor, Edith Houghton Hooker, Upland, Roland Park, Md.

Manager Editor, Ruby A. Black, 144 B St. N. E., Washington, D. C.

Business Manager, Dora G. Ogle, Catonsville, Md.

2. That the owner is: (If owned by a corporation, its name and address must be stated and also immediately thereunder the names and addresses of stockholders owning or holding one per cent or more of total amount of stock. If not owned by a corporation, the names and addresses of the individual owners must be given. If owned by a firm, company, or other unincorporated concern, its name and address, as well as those of each individual member, must be given.)

President, Mrs. O. H. P. Belmont, N. Y. Chairman National Council, Mrs. Harvey Wiley, D. C. Vice-Chairmen, Gail Laughlin, Me.; Florence Bayard Hilles, Del.; Anita Pollitzer, S. C. Secretary, A. Marguerite Smith, Mass. Acting Treasurer, Laura Berrien, D. C. Congressional Chairman, Maud Younger, Cal. Parliamentarian, Emma Fox, Mich. Edith Ainge, N. Y.; Anne Archbold, Me.; Nina E. Allender, D. C.; Laura Berrien, D. C.; Mrs. John W. Brannon, N. Y.; Mrs. Isaac H. Dixon, Md.; Bertha W. Fowler, Colo.; Elsie Hill, Conn.; Inez Haynes Irwin, N. Y.; Edith Houghton Hooker, Md.; Elizabeth T. Kent, Calif.; Ruth Vandeer, N. Y.; Alma Lutz, N. Dak.; Burnita S. Matthews, Miss.; Dora G. Ogle, Md.; Alice Paul, N. J.; Sarah Pell, N. Y.; Elizabeth Selden Rogers, N. Y.; Jane Norman Smith, N. Y.; Doris Stevens, N. Y.; Mrs. John Jay White, N. Y.; Margaret Whittemore, Calif.; Mrs. Valentine Winters, Ohio; Maud Younger, Calif.

3. That the known bondholders, mortgagees and other security holders owning or holding 1 per cent. or more of total amount of bonds, mortgages, or other securities are: (If there are none, so state.)

There are none.

4. That the two paragraphs next above, giving the names of the owners, stockholders and security holders, if any, contain not only the list of stockholders and security holders as they appear upon the books of the company but also, in cases where the stockholder or security holder appears upon the books of the company as trustee or in any other fiduciary relation, the name of the person or corporation for whom such trustee is acting, is given; also that the said two paragraphs contain statements embracing affiant's full knowledge and belief as to the circumstances and conditions under which stockholders and security holders who do not appear upon the books of the company as trustees, hold stock and securities in a capacity other than that of a bona fide owner; and this affiant has no reason to believe that any other person, association or corporation has any interest direct or indirect in the said stock, bonds or other securities than as so stated by her.

5. That the average number of copies of each issue of this publication sold or distributed, through the mails or otherwise, to paid subscribers during the six months preceding the date shown above is: (This information is required from daily publications only.)

DORA G. OGLE,
Business Manager.

Sworn to and subscribed before me this 27th day of March, 1930.

H. ELMER ENGEWALD, N. P.

(My commission expires May 4, 1931.)

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